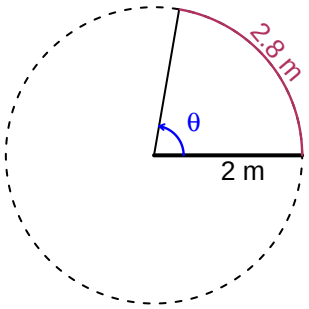
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v681)

- You can use a calculator (like Desmos)
- You should have a unit-circle with special angles and coordinates marked.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The radius is 2 meters. The arc length is 2.8 meters. What is the angle measure in radians?

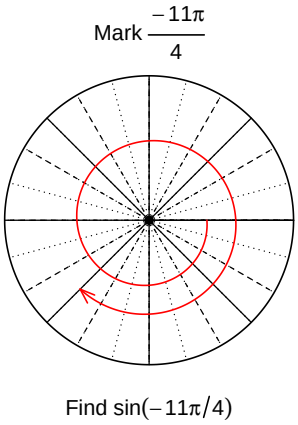


$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

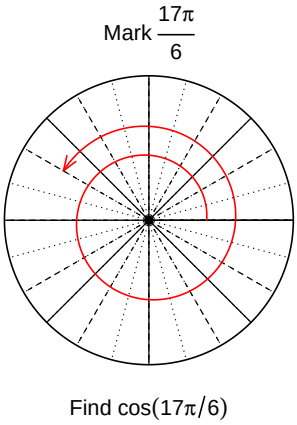
$\theta = 1.4$ radians.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{-11\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{17\pi}{6}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\sin\left(\frac{-11\pi}{4}\right)$ and $\cos\left(\frac{17\pi}{6}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).



Find $\sin(-11\pi/4)$



Find $\cos(17\pi/6)$

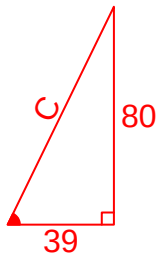
$\sin(-11\pi/4) = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\cos(17\pi/6) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Question 3

If $\tan(\theta) = \frac{80}{39}$, and θ is in quadrant III, determine an exact value for $\sin(\theta)$.

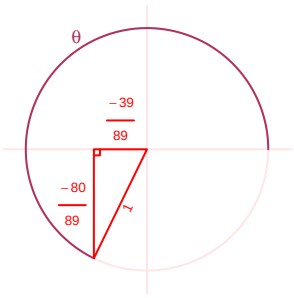
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$39^2 + 80^2 = C^2$$
$$C = \sqrt{39^2 + 80^2}$$
$$C = 89$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant III in a unit circle.



$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{-80}{89}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a frequency of 5.63 Hz, a midline at $y = 7.74$ meters, and an amplitude of 3.48 meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the midline and moving down. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = -3.48\sin(2\pi 5.63t) + 7.74$$

or

$$y = -3.48\sin(11.26\pi t) + 7.74$$

or

$$y = -3.48\sin(35.37t) + 7.74$$